The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1869. NUMBER 153.

FOREIGN.

France.

[illegible]

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

[illegible]

THE MAMMOTH FOSSIL.

The Search for Bones Suspended on Account of the Rain.

Excitement in Dupage County.

[illegible]

PEORIA.

Meeting of Distillers—Opposition to Any Change in the Present Revenue Laws.

[illegible]

OHIO.

Railroad Items—An Indictable Nuisance—The Bible Question in the Cincinnati Superior Court.

[illegible]

THE MINNESOTA ELECTION.

Official Returns.

From the St. Paul Press, Nov. 27.

[illegible]

SPAIN.

General Prim's Speech on the Ministerial Crisis—Admiral Topete's Resignation—Reply of the Ex-Minister of Marine.

[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

BANK REMOVAL.

The Fourth National Bank will remove its office to the Manufacturers' National Bank, northwest corner of Washington and Dearborn-sts., on Monday Morning, November 29.

PARTNER WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

DOCKAGE.

Salt Dockage.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED.

[illegible]

FURS.

FURS.

A. HERZOG & JACKSON,

Wholesale Fur Manufacturers,

38 Lake-st., up stairs,

WILL RETAIL

AT

Wholesale Prices,

From Dec. 1 to Jan. 1,

[illegible]

All will be Retailed at Manufacturers' Wholesale Price, by

A. HERZOG & JACKSON,

38 Lake-st.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS

TO CLOSE

JOB LOTS,

Prior to December 30th.

HUNT,

BARBOUR

& HALE,

Dry Goods Jobbers,

72 and 74 Wabash-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Now Ready:

Charles Reade's Great Story,

PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE.

[illegible]

Recently Published:

SUSAN FIELDING.

A NOVEL, BY MRS. EDWARDS.

[illegible]

ARCHIE LOVELL.

A NOVEL, BY MRS. EDWARDS.

[illegible]

STEVEN LAWRENCE, YEOMAN.

A NOVEL, BY MRS. EDWARDS.

[illegible]

SHELDON & COMPANY,

Publishers, New York.

WINES.

SPECIAL NOTICE

[illegible]

ANAHEIM CALIFORNIA WINES.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

CHAS. TOBEY,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

Bedding & Mirrors

Of every description. Has in work and in store large additions (to his former extensive stock) of the newest and most elegant designs of Furniture. All at

Greatly Reduced Prices

Any goods manufactured to order from the celebrated CALIFORNIA LAUREL Wood.

Laurel Wood Veneers for sale.

87, 89 & 91 State-st.,

CHICAGO.

DRESSED HOGS.

Dressed Hogs

[illegible]

LUMBER.

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!

[illegible]

HENRY CURTIS,

96 North Canal-st.,

[illegible]

FISH.

SMOKED

[illegible]

IRISH

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

$5,000.

[illegible]

$25,000

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

[illegible]

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1869.

THE SELECTION OF JUDGES.

The question whether Judges should be elected by the people or appointed by the Governor, is one among the several important issues which will come before our Constitutional Convention. It is not probable that they will do more than submit the question to the people. And it seems, at first glance, paradoxical to suppose that the people will vote away their right to elect Judges, and will vest their appointment in the Governor and Senate. The assumption that the people will always vote for their own right to elect all officers, and that they would feel a greater interest in magnifying their own powers than in securing good Judges, is more complimentary to the [illegible] than the wisdom of the average voter. The people are no more absolute when their power is exercised by them directly at the polls than when exercised indirectly, through a Governor and Senate elected at the polls. But the very nature of government implies that the people cannot wisely perform every function of government en masse. They must depute officers to enact and execute laws, pardon criminals, and appoint numerous subordinate officers. The real question involved between electing and appointing Judges is, whether the class of lawyers who would make the best Judges would be as likely to be elected, through the machinery of party nominating conventions, and the polls, as to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, and vice versa, whether lawyers least fit to be Judges would not be more likely to be elected than appointed.

Heretofore, under the elective system, we in Illinois have had the good fortune to secure both capable and honest Judges. While the corruption in [illegible] is as great as in any State, our Courts are pure. We cannot assume, however, that this superiority will certainly continue. Within thirty years Chicago will triple in population. Vast corporations will have their central offices here. Their stocks will be sold at our board. Their gigantic contests, involving millions, will occupy our courts. The class of special proceedings, including injunctions, receiving, the appointment of [illegible], writs of [illegible], now rare, will become common. The necessity of trying many delicate issues before referees, and the habit of granting heavy counsel fees, allowances, and referee's fees, may grow up. If so, the law partners and brothers-in-law of the Judges [illegible]

[illegible]

Judges be appointed. Nor do we believe that any appreciable evil would result if the [illegible] of Supreme Court Judges [illegible] appointed. Indeed, to make the measure effective where the danger is greatest, it would need to apply to all the Judges of duties above the grade of Justice of the Peace. Of course the Judges now on the bench should be allowed to serve out the terms for which they have been elected.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

In 1866, Congress had before it the difficult question of Reconstruction, including that of suffrage. To have reconstructed the rebel States, leaving the enfranchised blacks without any political rights, and at the mercy of their former masters, was to throw away the only element of conservatism in those States, and to place political power almost exclusively in the hands of those who had borne arms against the Union. The proposition to amend the constitution by directly establishing impartial suffrage was rejected by the Senate. Subsequently, a joint resolution was reported, proposing what is now known as the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The first clause of this made a long-needed uniform definition of citizenship in the following words:

> "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside."

Having defined citizenship, the amendment, in its second clause, provides:

> "Representation shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State."

At the time this was adopted, it was considered and intended that it would have reference only to the denial or abridgment of the right of negroes to vote. It was reported in the House from the Committee on Reconstruction, and passed that body. When it reached the Senate, the only change made in this section was to substitute the word "inhabitant" for "citizen," where the former word appears in the article as it now stands. The whole subject was elaborately discussed by friend and foe, and it seems it never occurred to any person that it would have a much more extensive and complicated application than merely to the question of negro suffrage. The Fifteenth Amendment has disposed of exclusions on account of race, color, and previous servitude, leaving the Fourteenth Amendment still in force to apply to other cases. One of the duties required of Congress by the constitution is to provide for an enumeration of the inhabitants every tenth year with a view to the reapportionment of representation in Congress. This enumeration is to be made in 1870, and it becomes important and necessary to so provide in the census returns, that there may be an exhibit of how many of the male inhabitants of each State, twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, are denied or abridged in the right to vote for cause other than for participation in rebellion or other crime. An inspection of the State laws exhibits a wonderful array of such causes. Rhode Island and New York have a property qualification for certain of their citizens. It is said Connecticut excludes all from suffrage save those having a good moral character. In some States a previous residence is required. Lunatics and paupers are generally excluded. Massachusetts and others exclude those who cannot read and write. [illegible]

[illegible]

the formation of the "Muscatine County Anti-Bond Association." The members of this association [illegible] agree to pledge our support in defending said rights until we are compelled by force of arms by the United States," and to the further pledge that "We therefore bind ourselves jointly that we will use all means under *our laws* to resist the collection of said tax; that we will *never allow any property to be sold in the County of Muscatine* to pay said bonds; and we will stand by our county officers until said bond question is finally settled."

There is not a merchant in the United States, who sells goods to persons in Muscatine, whose remedy, in case the debt is not paid, is not by suit in the Federal courts, and by execution and sale of the property of the debtor; and, to form an association to prevent the sale of any property in that county upon execution from a Federal Court, to pay a debt due for groceries or dry goods, would not be one iota more flagitious than this open avowal to thus defeat a like judgment in behalf of other creditors. We can imagine no mode by which the credit of the city and county of Muscatine, and of its people, can be more certainly destroyed than by the formation of such an association with such an avowed purpose.

FREE LABOR AT THE SOUTH.

Mr. Wade Hampton delivered an address at the Georgia State Fair, held at Macon, and it was the labored effort of a man who has been forced, against his will, to an acceptance of what he could no longer successfully resist; and who seeks to parade that acceptance as an evidence of his adaptability to the change of circumstances. But Mr. Wade Hampton, so far as he tries to make others believe that he would submit one hour to the freedom of the blacks, had he the power to re-enslave them, is a failure. In every sentiment he utters, though he tries to use language of frank concession to the inevitable, there lurks the old and undying claim to the ancestral legacy of property in his fellow-man. His address to the planters of Georgia contains much that is admirable in the way of advice. He points out to them the false pride which induced planters before the war to direct their whole attention to the production of cotton, whereby they neglected other crops equally useful and profitable. It was unwise to put every acre in cotton, and then buy food for slaves and stock from others. The neglect of agricultural implements and labor-saving machines was another mistake. Now that labor costs money, the necessity of making it as productive, and, therefore, as cheap as possible, will teach them true economy. The first change he advises is the diversity of crops, and the cultivation of all the grain, beef and pork, fruit and vegetables they may need, in addition to their cotton. The next economy is to bestow more time on the preparation of the soil, and supplying it with new life, and the cultivation of a less number of acres. To raise the same amount of cotton from half the number of acres, he argues, is true economy which all must learn and practise. Cotton, he claims, will soon resume the throne from which it was supposed it had been cast down; and the South, in 1869, receiving more money for a crop of two and a half millions of bales than it did for over five millions of bales in 1860, tells the story of the great power which the producers of that crop must ever wield in the affairs of the world, and is also a warning against over-production. [illegible]

[illegible]

Those, added to the greenbacks [illegible] make [illegible],000,000, without adding the [illegible],000,000 of fractional [illegible].

It would be well for writers to bear these facts in mind, and when discussing the subject of resumption, not to forget that the past due, unredeemed, and non-interest notes of the government amount to over $440,000,000.

THE FALL IN GOLD.

The announcement by the Assistant Treasurer that he would sell eleven millions of gold and purchase thirteen millions of bonds during December, caused a tumble of gold from 124 to 121½, the lowest vibration reaching 121. As the government has about seventy millions of gold on hand besides what is covered by gold certificates, it becomes an interesting problem to inquire whether, if the sale of eleven millions reduces the premium 3 per cent, the sale of seventy millions would not reduce it 21 per cent, or to par. An experiment which proves so successful on a moderate trial deserves to be more fully tried.

No doubt the offer to sell gold would not so depress the premium were it not that the returns for our heavy exports of cotton and petroleum have tended to stop the export of gold. Of petroleum alone our export has risen to the enormous figure of 90,000,000 gallons, worth, probably, $[illegible],000,000. Our cotton crop will net probably $250,000,000. With our other exports, these are rapidly reducing the demand for gold to satisfy our foreign balances. These facts, and our enormous excess of revenue over expenditure, supply the main causes for the decline in gold, of which the announcement of sales by the Secretary affords only the occasion. Our receipts from customs for the past year reach $184,000,000. Our gold interest is $130,000,000, and next year will be $125,000,000, and thereafter will constantly and rapidly decrease. This year we have a surplus gold revenue of $54,000,000 over our interest—next year it will be $60,000,000. All these facts point to an early resumption of specie payments by the natural process of enhancing the credit of the government and removing the premium on gold. That premium is now lower than it has been at any time since September, 1862.

On Friday last the fifth road connecting Chicago with the Missouri River—the "Burlington & Missouri"—was completed by the driving of the silver spike at West Nishnabotna, in Iowa. The road was begun many years ago, and prosecuted, by building a few miles at a time, from point to point, until now it adds another through route to the four previously existing.

The Hon. E. G. Spaulding has made a compilation of his acts and speeches, while in Congress, with brief comments, which he publishes under the title of "Financial History of the War," for the purpose of showing that he is the genuine and real original author of the legal-tender paper money. It is unfortunate for his claim to priority of invention that he quotes on the title-page the following extract from Thomas Jefferson:

> "In such a nation as this there is one, and only one, resource for [illegible] to carry through the expenses of a great war, namely, [illegible] Treasury notes [illegible]"

> "That in the interval between war and war, all the outstanding paper should be called in, coin permitted to flow in again, and hold the field of circulation, until another war should require the yielding place again to the national medium."

As the remaining two hundred and fifty- [illegible]

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The St. Domingo Fever.

Interesting Sketch of Hayti and Dominica.

What will We Do with It?

The Resources, Revenues, Ports, and People of the [illegible] Island.

From Personal Observers.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE TRIBUNE TRAGEDY.

Mr. Richardson Still in a Precarious Position—The Origin of the Difficulty—The Excitement on the Streets—Mrs. McFarland Nursing Mr. Richardson—The Story of a Suffering Wife—The Story of an Excited Husband—Horace Greeley's Claim on Mr. Richardson—Vice President Colfax's Telegram—A Message from George Francis Train.

[illegible]

ENGLAND.

[illegible]

THE JONESVILLE "LADIES' LARK."

[illegible]

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Views of General Garfield, Chairman of the [illegible] Currency Committee—[illegible]

[illegible]

THE LAST SPIKE.

Colonel Hammond, John Duff, [illegible] Durant, and Others, Presented with a Testimonial—Golden Rings from the Precious Nuggets.

[illegible]

THE BURLINGTON [illegible] RIVER RA[illegible]

The Last Rail Laid [illegible] Track from the [illegible] Missouri.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN [illegible]

[illegible]

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Views of General Garfield, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee—His Plan for Resuming Specie Payments—A Gradual Increase in Favor of Legal-Tender and the National Bank Notes.

[illegible]

THE LAST SPIKE.

[illegible]

THE BURLINGTON & MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.

The Last Rail Laid—An Unbroken Track from the Mississippi to the Missouri.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN STATISTICS.

The Salt Product—The Lumber Business of the East Shore—Partial Figures from the West Shore—The Fruit Yield Along Lake Michigan.

[illegible]

PEMBINA GOSSIP.

Extracts from Letters Giving Further Details of Recent Events.

[illegible]

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

New and Important Aspect of the Difficulty—A Complaint to Be Made by the Cuban Vice President—The Substance of the Complaint.

[illegible]

Chronicles of Constitutional Conventions.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

WATCHES.

[illegible]

C. E. COLLINS & CO.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Townsend,

[illegible]

Dr. Bassett,

[illegible]

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

Through Line to California and

[illegible]

STEAM DIRECT TO LOND

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSH

[illegible]

RICHMOND PRINT

THE RICHMOND MFG

RICHMOND

PRINT

E

RETAILERS AND CONSU

188 CHURCH

NEW YORK.

AUCTION SALES.

Sale of the Confederate States

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

In the Circuit Court of Coo

[illegible]

LOW WATER INDIC

BRADFORD

LOW WA

INDICATO

W. A. BRADFORD

BANKERS.

C. C. PARKS

Bankers and B

NEW YORK

MUNROE & C

AMERICAN BAN

WINDOW PULL

FURS

COMMON COUNCIL MEETING.

Election Returns—Paving of Prairie Avenue—Street Improvements.

The Name of [illegible] Street Changed to [illegible] Avenue.

Miscellaneous Business.

[illegible]

THE COURTS.

Bill to Test the Constitutionality of the Park Act.

New Suits Instituted—Judgments—Divorce Cases.

The Police Courts.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

[illegible]

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

Additional Particulars of the Remarkable Case in the North Division.

Statements of Physicians.

[illegible]

ANTI-CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

[illegible]

FREE TRADE.

Meeting to Organize a Free Trade League.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

U. H. REED & CO. .... Managers

LYDIA THOMPSON.

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!

SINBAD, THE SAILOR

BUT THREE MORE NIGHTS OF SINBAD.

New Tunes, New Songs, New Hits To-Night.

MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Proprietor and Manager.

MIRIAM'S CRIME; OR, THE LOST WILL.

To conclude with ROBERT MACAIRE.

WOLVES AT BAY.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Engagement of the Great Irish Comedian,

DOMINICK MURRAY,

And Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES.

OHAN'S ENGAGEMENT.

HAPPY MAN.

In rehearsal, THE GOLDEN BUBBLE.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 30.

Emerson & Manning's Minstrels.

The Great Burlesque, with everything new,

SING-BAD, THE BLONDE;

Or, The Girls That Never Dye.

FARWELL HALL.

This, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 30,

THEODORE THOMAS'

Last Grand Concert, by his Unrivalled Orchestra and a Number of Eminent Soloists.

ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

THE STEREOPTICON,

THIS EVENING.

ROME AND POMPEII.

THE SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS

OF THE

Mendelssohn Quintette Club,

CROSBY'S MUSIC HALL,

HISTORICAL HALL,

FARWELL HALL.

PATTI.

AUCTION SALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Auctioneers and Dry Goods Commission Merchants,

5, 7, 9 AND 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

Entire Furniture and Fixtures

OF A

BILLIARD SALOON,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Nov. 30, at 10 o'clock,

At Billiard Saloon, 160 State-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

CONTINUED SALE

OF

$50,000 WORTH

OF

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c.,

SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS,

This Morning and Afternoon,

At BUTTERS & CO.'S AUCTION HOUSE, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

FROM LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE.

CATALOGUE SALE

OF

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Dress Goods, Linens, Cassimeres and Woolens, Wool Knit Goods, Hosiery, Ready-Made Clothing,

Carpets, Blankets, Comfortables, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 1 and 2,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

Auction and Commission Merchants

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Nov. 30, at 9½ a. m.,

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

A Large and Splendid Assortment

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 9½ a. m.,

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

A Magnificent Assortment

OF

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE

Bohemian Ware, Parian Marbles and Holiday Goods,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, Dec. 2,

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

By [illegible] & CO.

AUCTION [illegible]

Saloon and Boarding House

By [illegible] LONG & CO.

AUCTION SALE

OF

Furniture, Carpets, &c.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—OFFICES AND STORES.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

A Strong Effort to be Made for a Reduction in Taxation.

Views of Secretary Boutwell and Others on the Subject.

The Ways and Means Committee and the New Tariff Bill.

Exchange of Coupons for Registered Bonds.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 31.

TAXATION.

There is a good deal of talk among members of Congress who have arrived here about the general question of taxation and revision of the Internal Revenue law. The consolidated law passed by the House at the last session is now in the Senate Finance Committee, and is pretty certain to be reported for action in January. Conversation with Congressmen indicates that there will be two decided parties on the movement to reduce the taxes. The Secretary of the Treasury is understood to be in favor of retaining the present rates generally, for at least another year, and thinks such a course will be satisfactory to the country. He believes the people are willing to pay these taxes and will gladly see the public debt reduced from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 more before making a change of rates. Special Commissioner Wells is understood to hold that a reduction of taxation had best be made this winter; that the present rates are a great check to industry and commerce, and that relief in this direction will help the country on to specie payment. The President rather sides with those who favor a reduction of taxation at an early day. He has stated that the present system will give us such a surplus that we can pay off $150,000,000 of debt next year, and the drift of his language seems to be that he will be content with such reduction as pays off $75,000,000. The estimates at the Treasury do not look to be quite so great a surplus as the President speaks of, but it cannot be less than $120,000,000. It is yet too early to say how Congress will stand, but many members appear to favor some reduction.

THE TARIFF.

The Ways and Means Committee is still engaged in considering what additional articles of import shall be put on the free list in their new tariff bill, and have not yet shown how much they mean to raise the duties on other articles. The theory on which they begin the work seems to be to admit free a large number of things not raised or made in this country, and to raise the rates on other articles coming into competition with our manufactures. They have called on the Statistical Bureau for the returns of the last fiscal year on a long list of the articles it is proposed to put on the free list. These returns would not, in the ordinary course of business, be collected for some months, and a good deal of extra labor is involved in preparing them at this time. The committee will not take much definite action till they get these figures, and were in session but a short time to-day. The Chairman and other members were at the Treasury a long time. What view the Secretary will take on the questions at issue is not yet known. Commissioner Wells will again recommend a revision of the whole tariff on a mere revenue basis, and among Congressmen here there seems more disposition than heretofore to hear his arguments. It is learned that the Pennsylvania prohibitionists are preparing to meet this report with facts and figures.

THE NEW CIRCUIT JUDGESHIPS.

The Attorney General took full lists of the candidates for the new Circuit Judgeships to the Cabinet meeting to-day, together with letters of recommendation in each case. Other business filled up the time to such extent that it was determined to hold a special meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow and examine each case and settle the whole matter, if possible. There is a good deal of interest among Congressmen and public men from all sections of the country in this matter, and many of them are anxiously trying to influence the President in making his selections.

THE M'GARRAHAN CASE.

Secretary Cox has taken the McGarrahan case to the Supreme Court, on a writ of error. The *mandamus* granted by the Supreme Court of this District directing him to issue a patent was granted by Judges Olin and Fisher, last summer, without any notification whatever to the Secretary. He then by counsel entered a motion to vacate the order, and gave opportunity for the full court to act. Several postponements of the case having occurred, and the time within which the writ of error to the Supreme Court could be taken having expired, the Secretary withdrew his motion to vacate the order, and took out a writ of error. The statement that the Secretary will now be obliged to issue patents to McGarrahan is erroneous, since the Secretary of the Interior has nothing to do with issuing patents, a fact which the Court of the District strangely enough ignored. Land patents are ordered by the President and countersigned by the Commissioner of the Land Office, and the Secretary holds that he can no more be compelled to issue a land patent by mandamus than to appoint a Minister to England under a similar writ.

APPOINTMENTS.

General Farnsworth to-day secured the appointment of Captain W. R. Smith, editor of the Woodstock *Sentinel*, as Postmaster at Woodstock, Ill. He was twice severely wounded in the late war, but Mr. Johnson removed him because he did not swing around the circle. The President to-day appointed John Parsons, of Ashtabula, Ohio, late Private Secretary to Senator Wade, Consul at St. Jago, Cuba.

THE CUBAN JUNTA

began here, to-day, to get signatures to petitions asking Congress to declare for the recognition of Cuban independence. They had persons circulating them in the hotels, offices, stores, department buildings, and everywhere about town, and took the names of all who are willing to sign. The information is that they are going to make a concerted effort in this direction throughout the country. They are getting up quite a lobby here, have several of their leading men in the city, and undoubtedly mean to do what they can to worry Congress into early action. Persons likely enough to know say that Cuban bonds are abundant for those who deal in stocks. The appearance in print of Sickles' despatch to Secretary Fish, a few hours after its receipt, caused great surprise at the State Department. The fact that Spain is ready to make such large concessions to Cuba was not known to the public, but the government has been for some time in possession of information of similar tenor. The city papers treat the despatch as a checkmate on the part of Spain that will trouble the Cuban Junta.

THE SINKING FUND.

The Treasurer of the United States now holds $75,478,900 in six per cent bonds on account of the regular sinking fund, and the fund held subject to the order of Congress, all purchased since the 11th of last May, when the Secretary of the Treasury initiated his new policy. These bonds cost the government $89,282,270. The interest on them gives an income of $4,528,738 per year to the government, of which the $704,304 that has already fallen due has been invested in $787,000 of bonds, which are also held subject to the order of Congress. The Secretary, as heretofore announced, has ordered the purchase of $12,000,000 of bonds, during the month of December, and is likely by the 1st of next May to have reduced the public debt, in this way, at least, $125,000,000.

A NEW ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The appointment of a new Assistant Postmaster General was a surprise to people here, as it was not known that Earle intended resigning so soon. He has been for some time anxious to return to his profession, at which he can make far more than the salary he received in the office. James W. Marshall, the new appointee, is unknown here. He is a Virginian by birth, and the Postmaster General speaks of him as a very capable man.

EXCHANGE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Inquiry at the Treasury Department brings to light the somewhat significant fact that the clerks in one division have for several weeks been quite busy in doing the business necessary to the exchange of coupon five-twenties for registered bonds. This sort of exchange is going in rapidly of late. Treasury officials look upon it as a good omen, indicative of increased confidence on the part of the people.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Commodore Worden enters upon duty to-morrow as Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He thinks Congress would do well to change the law so that boys could not come there to study till they are 16 years of age. They go now at 14.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The President has appointed John Parsons, of Ohio, United States Consul at Santiago, Cuba. Thomas A. Sevier, Edward R. Geary, and Jesse Applegate have been appointed Commissioners to examine and report upon the road and telegraph line authorized to be constructed by the Oregon Central Railroad Company.

NEW TRACTION ENGINE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received a communication from Savannah, asking permission for the Vernon Shell Road Company to import from England, free of duty, a traction engine for their road, between Savannah and Vernonburg, to be used as an experiment only.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

As much interest is manifested in the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, it may be stated that the eastern terminus is Richmond, and the western, the mouth of the Big Sandy River. The length of the line, complete to White Sulphur Springs, will be two hundred and twenty-five miles. Uncompleted, two hundred miles. [illegible]

THE NEW CIRCUIT JUDGESHIPS.

[illegible]

NEW POST OFFICE OFFICIAL.

[illegible]

PANAMA CANAL.

[illegible]

OHIO.

The Question of [illegible] of the Bible [illegible] of Cincinnati [illegible] Junction [illegible] Court—State [illegible]

[illegible]